

The Standard.

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JUDGES WHO WOULD
INTIMIDATE

The supreme court of Idaho continues to be the object of severe condemnation from all points of the United States, and not the least of the criticisms is that from Theodore Roosevelt, telegraphed to the Progressive state chairman of Idaho on Saturday last, in which the Progressive leader says:

"I am confident that I express the feeling of every decent American citizen when I say that I am outraged and indignant beyond measure at the infamy that has been perpetrated in Idaho."

"In its essence the action of the court is in the first place to deny to a very large minority, possibly a plurality of the voters of Idaho, the right effectively to express their desire as to who shall be the chief magistrate of the nation, and in the second place to punish those who protest against this denial of justice and thereby seek to intimidate all men who may hereafter desire to protest against similar outrages."

"No anarchist agitator could ever do anything against the courts compared in effect to these actions of the highest of one of our state courts."

"There could be no better proof that we need in many states at least the power to recall judges from the bench when they act badly; and that everywhere we need to give to the people themselves the right expeditiously to make their own constitution and to be in every act the master of their own destiny."

"I have communicated with Senators, Dixon, Borah, Poindexter and Bristow to ask if something cannot be done in the United States senate, at any rate, to call attention to the outrage."

"Let me know if there is anything in which I can be of any assistance. Meanwhile I wish to extend to the Progressives of Idaho, and particularly to the men who have been fined and sentenced to jail, not merely my heartiest sympathy, but my heartiest admiration. They are in every act proving by their conduct the truth of their profession. They have made all good citizens their debtors. They have made great sacrifices for the cause of popular government, of good citizenship, and of the right temperately and truthfully to say what is vitally necessary to the interests of good citizenship to have said."

"I admire them and respect them. We do not know of anything the Progressive senators can do to remedy the wrongs in Idaho, except to call attention to them, although they might proceed to limit the powers of the federal courts in similar contempt cases and take from narrow, bigoted judges in the federal service the right they now possess of abusing every fundamental principle of law when their own hatreds are stirred to action."

NATIVE SONS' FULL OF
PROMISE.

The Native Sons of Utah, at their annual meeting on Saturday, adopted resolutions advocating liberal appropriations for highways throughout the whole state, rather than for one transcontinental automobile road, and went on record in favor of a public service commission, free employment bureau and a state appropriation for boosting Utah.

It was the sense of the council that the whole state should be considered when the question of appropriating money for highways is taken up by the legislature. The members were opposed to one large appropriation for one long automobile highway.

It will be urged that a commission be created to regulate public utility corporations. This commission would, according to the views expressed at a meeting, have powers similar to the powers of the United States railroad commission in dealing with railway corporations and similar to the powers of the public service commission of New York state. It would have jurisdiction over railways, heat, light, telegraph, telephone and other corporations.

The free employment bureaus are intended for cities of the first and second classes. They would be created by the state and probably state officials would be in charge. Workmen seeking positions could register without paying fees. Employers

could apply to the bureaus whenever they desired to engage men.

The council is opposed to the state appropriating a large sum to have Utah represented at the expositions in California. The resolution on that subject follows:

"Resolved, That the grand council of the Native Sons of Utah favors the appropriation of sufficient money by the state legislature properly to advertise the state of Utah and to entertain the visitors to our state, to be spent within the state, rather than the appropriation of a large sum for the purpose of representation at the various expositions in the state of California in the year 1915; further, that it favors the appropriation of as small a sum as possible adequately to provide for the representation of the state at said expositions."

The Standard can answer "Aye" to the resolutions of the Native Sons; in fact this paper has protested against appropriating state money for a transcontinental road and has advised that instead state road funds be employed to improve the country roads, and, furthermore, the Standard has opposed the expending of large sums of money for fair purposes to the exclusion of such local advertising as might be obtained by a permanent exhibit of state products in the Union depot in Ogden.

The Native Sons are an organization evidently destined to be a force for good in this state—a powerful influence for the right.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

The Standard erred in a short but graphical sketch of Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and since then our memory of the historical event which inspired the national song has been refreshed by more than one reminder that memory is sometimes a treacherous guide.

When Bryan, in his famous speech in the Baltimore convention, blundered in a Bible quotation and was asked to explain his inaccuracies, he replied that he rejoiced to know that he had been instrumental in causing his critics to get down their Bibles. The only mistake Bryan made—like the editor—was in failing to consult his authority instead of trusting to memory.

Francis Scott Key was born January 11, 1843, and his beautiful sentiments on the flag were inspired by the unsuccessful bombardment of Fort Mifflin by the British fleet in the war of 1812. He was a prisoner on one of the English ships at the time.

ORATION OVER THE CORPSE OF
PRESIDENT TAFT

President Taft delivered an address at his own political "wake" in New York on Saturday evening. The Republican leader is so filled with his own belief in his political death that his first thought, on being requested to speak at the Republican gathering, was that he had been called to deliver a funeral oration over his own corpse. And he was not far wrong.

The president placed considerable stress on his absence of hatred. He said he was not bitter, that he was not cast down, that he was not vengeful, yet he made the best of his opportunity to speak of demagogues and false agitators as the cause of his demise, proving that there are several political splinters, received in the last campaign, ranking in his soul.

Here is a quotation from Mr. Taft's remarks:

"My administration has come and gone in a period of unrest and agitation for something intangible which it is difficult definitely to describe. We have lived during the last four years, and are living now, in an atmosphere of strenuous denunciations of certain evils and loud aspirations for an ideal state in which the common people are to become happier, the poor and the oppressed are to acquire property and cease suffering and much or all of the change is to be accomplished through the agency of the government."

"The accumulation of swollen fortunes during the two decades preceding, and many of them by violation of the anti-trust law, or the anti-trust law, aroused a feeling of just indignation, and set the tune to public addresses. Denunciations of the mal-effects of wealth and promises of rectifying such inequalities by governmental means rang pleasantly in the ears of the people. They made for the popularity of those who produced the sweet tunes assuring better conditions and a complete social reform, all by the means of elections and of governmental action."

"Then, too, in the material improvement in the large amount of wealth devoted now to education and philanthropy there has been aroused a most commendable interest in the poor and the suffering. So intensely enthusiastic do social workers become that they lose their sense of proportion and forget the interest of those who are not

dependents and yet who make up the great majority of the common people."

"To these enthusiasts, however, the necessity of turning all the activities of the government into plans for the amelioration of the particular dependents whom they have under their observation becomes exigent, and they look to the government as an instrument for immediate relief. Now, I am sorry to say that I have had so much to do with actual government in the Philippines and in Washington that I cannot join in the glowing promise that government action can remedy all of the evils of poverty, sin, disease and ignorance as set forth in the prospectuses of an ambitious political party. I cannot help asking by what means these reforms are to be accomplished except by more uniform enforcement of the law and by making the government more economical and more efficient."

The Progressives, in advocating old-age pensions, an eight-hour work day for women and similar measures certainly are not chargeable with wild dreams. Nearly all the Progressive demands have been enacted into law in other countries and found to be most beneficial. No sweeping statement, that there is an attempt to make the rich moderately poor and the poor moderately rich, will prove an answer on the part of Mr. Taft to the Progressive platform, because a declaration of that kind is an unwarranted misstatement of the Progressive hopes and aims and hits wide of the mark.

The president further said:

"The result of the Chicago convention was a triumph for the permanence of republican institutions, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. We meet in no spirit of despair, but rather to celebrate a victory for law and order. It is through that that we were defeated at the polls by our old time opponent, the Democratic party. It is true that we are now going to work out again the problem of eating our cake and having it, too, by showing how it is possible to change from a system of protection for manufactured industries to one of a tariff for revenue only, with out affecting the industries to their detriment and without halting production or lowering wages."

"We have been through this before

It may be that this time they can do what they have not succeeded in doing heretofore, and, if so, and they can maintain the prosperity of the country at its present record level, then we shall rejoice at their success."

"If the people of the United States can stand a Democratic administration for one, two or even three terms, we shall certainly not object to their capacity for endurance in this regard, but what we wish to assure ourselves of is that neither through Democratic radicalism nor through Progressive radicalism shall the pillars of our noble state be pulled down and the real cause of the people be sacrificed to dreams of demagogues and theorists."

Here is a complete reply to the foregoing, taken from a report of our foreign trade for the past year:

The imports of merchandise of the United States for 1912 are put at \$17,900,000, compared with the past record of \$15,622,873,141, in 1911.

The exports of merchandise are put at \$2,425,000,000, compared with the past record of \$2,092,373,141, in 1911.

The total foreign trade of the country is put at \$4,212,000,000, compared with the former record of \$3,625,363,092, in 1911.

With the United States underselling the world, in an export trade totaling nearly two and a half billion dollars, and including almost everything manufactured in the United States, by what method of reasoning does President Taft pretend to discover lurking dangers to the very existence of this country in the coming revision of the tariff?

The president is suffering of an exaggerated idea of his own importance and that of his party.

Many of our tariff schedules in the past have been written by the men who were seeking the special privileges which those schedules granted them. Now, why should a tariff as made be a better tariff than is to be hoped for from Woodrow Wilson and his advisers who, at least, have the advantage of being uninfluenced by the special pleading for the present beneficiaries of tariff?

LABOR NEWS OF
ALL COUNTRIES

At the recent meeting of the Union Printers' Home trustees a motion was adopted that the membership of the International Typographical union be notified that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution's establishment would occur in 1917, and that it be suggested that the membership be requested to look kindly on the idea of holding the convention that year in Colorado Springs, with the view of featuring and celebrating an anniversary.

Prominent among the demands which will shortly be presented to the clothing manufacturers in New York are the abolition of the subcontracting system, the abolition of foot power, that no work be given out to be done in tenement houses, overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half, double time for holidays, a forty-eight-hour work week and a general wage increase of 20 per cent for all the workers in the garment industry.

A Shoe Sale of Real Importance

You have probably had the experience many times when you have responded to a sale advertisement of a particularly alluring special, to be told, "We haven't your size."

The "Walk-Over" sales are to be different. We have your size. We are going to offer selected lines of our best-selling merchandise in connection with every seasonable novelty, at remarkable savings. It is not the Walk-Over policy to try to conjure up any exaggerated values. So come, choose from the best stock in the city, where best store service prevails, where expert salesmen will give you faultless fit at a great price saving.

Our Entire Stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes reduced from 15 to 50 Per Cent
Shoes reduced from \$2.15
200 Pair Men's Shoes, regular \$3.50 and \$4.00, now \$2.35
500 Pair Women's Shoes, regular \$4.00, now \$2.35
One lot Women's Patent Vamp, White Nu-Buck Tops, regular \$5.00 Custom Grade, now \$3.95
One lot Brown Buck, Just Arrived, in the Popular Stub Toe, regular \$5.00, now \$3.65

All Tan Shoes, Men's and Women's, up-to-date lasts; All Sizes and Widths, at discounts ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair. All Gun Metal Women's Shoes Same Reductions as the Tan.

Five Big Lines of Men's Dress Shoes, regular \$4.50 and \$5.00, now \$3.65

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS ON ALL CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' SHOES.
GREAT SAVINGS FOR THE MAN WHO WEARS HEAVY SHOES—INCLUDING HIGH AND LOW TOPS.

HOUSE SLIPPERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN AT 1-3 OFF

Sale Opened This Morning, January 6, and Continuing

For One Week Only

Come to the REAL SALE, where you will be PROPERLY fitted. Where quality predominates, and where best store service prevails. The Footograph System of Fitting used on all customers.

Anderson & Langlois
Walk-Over Boot Shop

2470 WASHINGTON AVENUE

"WE ALWAYS FIT THE FEET"

SON REFUSES
TO COME BACK

Wealthy Father Sends
Man After Elopers—
All Efforts Fail

New York, Jan. 5.—Hector Fuller, erstwhile war correspondent, who went to Hongkong in an effort to bring back J. Lawrence Mott, III, son of the wealthy iron manufacturer, who eloped last May with Mrs. Frances Hewitt Bokne, an actress, returned today with his quest unavailing.

Young Mott is still in Hongkong with the actress. He steadfastly declined to listen to the pleadings made by Fuller.

"The boy is deeply in love with Mrs. Bokne," said Fuller tonight at his hotel. "All my efforts to induce him to give her up failed."

Fuller says Mott is doing what he can to maintain the little home he and the actress have at No. 9 Peddarie Hill, Hongkong. With a gift for writing, Mott has turned this to use, while Mrs. Bokne aids by singing at the theater or in churches on Sunday.

The elopers have two rooms in their Hongkong home and have done away with every luxury. Mott's father has cut him off without a cent, but this has not disheartened him.

"I don't care if I don't get anything from my father," Mott told Fuller the day the latter left for home six weeks ago. "When I started from home I determined I would 'make my own way' in the world. I am doing it."

Fuller's hunt for Mott began last May, the day after the couple slipped away on a freight steamer, the Indrago, bound for Hongkong. Mott had given his promise to Fuller to go on a long cruising expedition and caused a flurry when he went away instead with Mrs. Bokne.

While Mott and Mrs. Bokne are in Hongkong resolutely refusing to part, Mott's wife with their daughter lives in her luxurious home at Riverdale on the Hudson. Mrs. Mott has not decided yet whether she will ask for a divorce. Mrs. Bokne's husband maintains their home at Milldale, N. J. He consulted an attorney some time ago as to the advisability of a divorce.

Last spring at the time Mott's father was trying to dissolve the love attachment Mrs. Bokne was traveling in the west with a theatrical company.

dradeo, bound for Hongkong. They listed as "L. Wilson and wife." Mott passing himself off as a pursuer and the actress as a stewardess. Fuller, the subject was "Ghosts: A Study in Immortality from the standpoint of modern philosophy with special reference to the value of the findings of the Society for Psychical Research."

GHOSTS OF THE
PRESENT AND
THE PAST

The speaker first referred to haunted houses and localities, giving one illustration of a "ghost story" in Pliny's letters, and several modern ones.

Not many years ago nearly every community could boast of at least one haunted house, but since the advent of electric lights and better police service they have become less plentiful.

Bishop Spalding dealt with the subject of professional spiritualism and exposed the fraud of slate writing and spirit portraits. The speaker paid particular attention to the so-called apparitions of the dead, showing how the "appearance" of a person, who had met with an accident, to some loved ones thousands of miles away at the time of the accident is explainable on the theory of thought transference. The Society of Psychical Research was organized for the purpose of examining these phenomena, and the real value of the work of the society has been in the new view of psychology it develops.

The meeting was one of the most interesting ever held by the club, and, in spite of the inclement weather, the audience was a large one, numbering over one hundred.

A very interesting and profitable discussion of the subject followed the lecture and many questions were asked.

A splendid musical program was rendered by Mrs. L. W. Shorttiff, soloist, and Miss Carrie Browning, pianist.

Judge J. A. Howell of the Second district court will be the speaker next Sunday, his subject being "The Workingman's Compensation and Protection Laws."

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CLARKS'

After Stock-Taking Sale

Cold weather and special sales don't usually agree, but the prices quoted on Clothing and Shoes certainly made a hit with the people of Ogden and vicinity. This sale continues all this week. Come in now while the selections are great.

COAL
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH A THREE-INCH NUT FOR FURNACE PURPOSES AT THE RATE OF \$3.50, DELIVERED. MORE HEAT, MORE COAL AND LESS SOOT THAN ANY OTHER COAL.

MAMMOTH COAL
LUMP \$4.25 at Yard, \$5.00 Delivered
5" NUT \$3.75 at Yard, \$4.50 Delivered
SLACK \$2.50 at Yard, \$3.00 Delivered

FRANK MOORE COAL COMPANY
Call Office Phone 612 Call Yard Phone 345

OGDEN STATE BANK
Capital \$ 100,000.00
Surplus and Profits 150,000.00
Deposits 2,000,000.00
The dignified, business-like way to pay your bills is to

Write Your Personal Check
for the amount. That gives you a record of the payment and a receipt.

YOUR BUSINESS CORDIALLY INVITED.
H. C. Higelow, Pres. A. P. Biscow, Cashier.
J. M. Browning, Vice Pres. E. L. Van Meter, Asst. Cashier.